

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER  
08130.0073U.S. APPLICATION NO.  
(If known, see 37 CFR 1.1)

09/957144

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/IB00/00329	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE March 22, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED March 24, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION ITEM CARRYING REWRITABLE VISIBLE INFORMATION		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Franco MOIA		

Applicant(s) herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1.  This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2.  This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3.  This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4.  The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5.  A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)).
  - a.  is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b.  has been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c.  is not required, as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6.  An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)).
  - a.  is attached hereto.
  - b.  has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154 (d)(4).
7.  Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
  - a.  are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b.  have been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c.  have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d.  have not been made and will not be made.
8.  An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9.  An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
10.  An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

## Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11.  Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12.  An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13.  A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14.  A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15.  A Substitute specification.
16.  A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17.  A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825.
18.  A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154 (d)(4).
19.  A second copy of the English language translation of the international application 35 U.S.C. 154 (d)(4).
20.  Other items or information:
  - a.  Copy of cover page of International Publication No. WO 00/57356
  - b.  Copy of Notification of Missing Requirements.
  - c.

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.16)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/IB00/00329		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 08130.0073
21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY
<b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):</b>				
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO .....				\$1000.00
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO .....				\$860.00
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .....				\$710.00
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) .....				\$690.00
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33 (1)-(4) .....				\$100.00
<b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>				\$860.00
Surcharge of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the oath or declaration later than months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30    \$
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	
Total Claims	12	- 20 =	x \$18.00	\$
Independent Claims	1	-3 =	x \$80.00	\$
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+\$270.00	\$
<b>TOTAL OF THE ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				\$860.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by ½.				\$
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				\$860.00
Processing fee of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the English translation later than months from the earliest priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				<input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30    \$
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				\$860.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21 (h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). <b>\$40.00</b> per property.				+ \$40.00
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				\$900.00
				Amount to be refunded: \$
				charged: \$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ <u>900.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed.				
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.				
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>06-0916</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.				
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. <b>WARNING:</b> Information on this form may become public. <b>Credit card information should not be included on this form.</b> Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.				
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.				
<b>SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:</b>				
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P. 1300 I Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005-3315				
 <b>SIGNATURE</b>				
<b>NAME/REGISTRATION NO.</b> Ernest F. Chapman/25,961				
DATED: September 21, 2001				

Spec Ref ID: PCT/IB00/00329 21 SEP 2001  
09/937144

PATENT

Customer No. 22,852  
Attorney Docket No. 08130.0073

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: )  
Franco MOIA ) Group Art Unit: Unassigned  
Serial No.: Unassigned ) Examiner: Unassigned  
Filed: Herewith )  
For: ITEM CARRYING REWRITABLE )  
VISIBLE INFORMATION )

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Before examining this application, please amend the application as follows:

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Page 1, after the title, insert the following paragraph:

--This application is a national stage filing under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of international application no. PCT/IB00/00329, filed on 22 March 2000, which published in the English language.--

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 1-12 and add new claims 13-24 as follows:

13. (New) An item carrying rewritable visible information, comprising at least one normally hidden image that can be revealed without tending to rewrite the visible information.

14. (New) An item of claim 13, wherein the image is revealed with at least one light and at least one polariser.
15. (New) An item of claim 13, wherein the normally hidden image is carried in at least one optically anisotropic layer having regions with different preferred directions.
16. (New) An item of claim 13, wherein the normally hidden image is carried in a liquid crystalline medium.
17. (New) An item of claim 15, wherein at least one of the optically anisotropic layers is formed with one or more cross-linked liquid crystalline monomers, one or more pre-polymers, or mixtures thereof.
18. (New) An item of claim 16, further comprising an orientation layer for liquid crystal molecules.
19. (New) An item of claim 18, wherein the orientation layer is formed of a linearly photopolymerised polymer network.
20. (New) An item of claim 13, wherein the rewritable visible information is carried in a thermosensitive recording material.

LAW OFFICES  
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON,  
FARABOW, GARRETT,  
& DUNNER, L.L.P.  
1300 I STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005  
202-408-4000

21. (New) An item of claim 20, wherein the thermosensitive recording material comprises at least one leuco dye and at least one developer.
22. (New) An item of claim 13, wherein the visible information co-operates with the normally hidden image to reveal other information.
23. (New) An item of claim 13, which further comprises at least one cholesteric filter.
24. (New) An item of claim 15, wherein at least one cholesteric filter is between at least one of the optically anisotropic layers and the rewritable visible information.

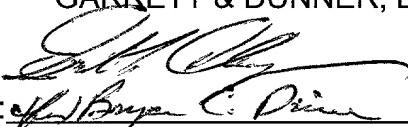
**REMARKS**

New claims 13-24 are pending in this application and correspond to original claims 1-12. If there is any fee due in connection with the filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge the fee to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,  
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: 21 September 2001

By:   
Bryan C. Diner  
Reg. No. 32,409

ERNEST F. CHAPMAN  
Reg. No. 25,961

41PR/5

### Item Carrying Rewritable Visible Information

This invention relates to an item carrying rewritable visible information. Such an item can be, or can be an element incorporated into, an object such as a high-security ticket, pass, label or pre-paid debit card, which can thereby be (repeatedly) personalised, or whose use can increase security in authenticating branded goods, or which can be used in innovative decorative packaging.

Existing erasable and re-writable cards can in many cases be easily copied leading consequently to a severe restriction in their possible fields of application, although they have the advantages of cheapness and thinness.

According to the present invention, there is provided an item carrying rewritable visible information, characterised by a normally hidden image which can be revealed by means which do not tend to rewrite the visible information.

The means for revealing the normally hidden image may, for example, be to view it (with light) through a polariser. This would not carry any risk of degrading the visible information. On the other hand it is possible to change the normally visible information of the panel without alteration of the normally hidden image.

The normally hidden image may be carried in at least one optically anisotropic layer having regions with different preferred directions, e.g. in a liquid crystalline medium. Preferably, the optically anisotropic layer is formed with cross-linked liquid 20 crystalline monomers or pre-polymers.

The item according to the invention may comprise an orientation layer for liquid crystal molecules, which may be formed of a linearly photopolymerised polymer network.

The rewritable visible information is preferably carried in a thermosensitive 25 recording material, and may accordingly comprise a leuco dye and developer.

The visible information may co-operate with the normally hidden image to reveal other information

The techniques of linear photopolymerisation (LPP) - synonymous with photooriented polymer network (PPN) in other literature - and liquid crystal polymers

(LCP) (together LPP/LCP technology) allow the manufacturing of novel type of visual items containing normally hidden images which can be made visible by specific techniques. Backgrounds and manufacturing of such items are disclosed in, for example, US-A-5389698, EP-B-525473, EP-B-611981, EP-A-689084, EP-A-  
5 689065 and WO-A-98/52077.

Additionally to LPP/LCP optical devices disclosed in above mentioned patents many other types are imaginable which can be also included in the "item" described in this patent.

A particular use of these items is to protect against forgery and copying and  
10 for simple yet unambiguous document authentication. Further such items can be utilised also in the field of decorative packaging.

For example in the field of plastic cards (smart cards, telephone cards, credit cards, tickets, ...) an erasable and re-writable display incorporated in these said cards will significantly benefit the user (e.g. it is possible to know the purpose of such a card or ticket; e.g. its validity for a specific mentioned connection, or the amount of credit remaining on it, by simply reading the card). One possibility to manufacture such kind of cards which combine erasable and re-writable displays and magnetic stripes is disclosed e.g. in following patents:

- USA 5,686,382 (Appl. No. 556,021); Filed 1995/11/13, Issued 1997/11/11  
20 Thermal Recording structure and method of thermal recording;  
Assignees: Ricoh Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.
- USA 5,278,128 (Appl. No. 029,043); Filed 1993/03/10; Issued 1994/01/11;  
Reversible thermosensitive recording material  
Assignees: Ricoh Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.
- USA 5,158,924 (Appl. No. 760,007); Filed 1991/09/13; Issued 1992/10/27;  
25 Reversible thermosensitive recording material and image display method of using them  
Assignees: Ricoh Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

This invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the  
30 accompanying drawings in which:

Fig 1 is a schematic view of an erasable and rewritable panel with permanent visible information,

Fig 2 is a schematic illustration showing the configuration of an optical component according to the invention, including a normally hidden image and an erasable and rewritable panel with permanent visible information.

Figs 3 and 4 show alternative forms of an item according to the invention with a hidden optical device,

Fig 5 shows an example of a set-up of the combination of a leuco dye type erasable and rewritable film and structured cholesteric LPP/LCP security device,

and Fig 6 illustrates the optical performance of the combination of a leuco dye type erasable and rewritable film and structured cholesteric LPP/LCP security device, according to the invention, with Figs 6A, 6B and 6C of Figure 6 showing the device in different states.

A re-writable thermosensitive recording material is composed of a support and a reversible thermosensitive recording layer formed thereon, which is capable of recording and erasing images repeatedly by utilising its property that the transparency can be changed reversibly from a transparent state to an opaque state, and vice versa, depending upon the temperature thereof (e.g. below 100°C the film becomes opaque, above 125°C the film becomes transparent). The reversible thermosensitive recording layer is composed of a reversible thermosensitive layer and a protective layer formed thereon. Images are reversibly formed and erased on this reversible thermosensitive recording material.

A commercial available magnetic reader with thermal printer/eraser head from Panasonic (Model KU-R12001A) was used to erase and rewrite information onto the card which include such a thermochromic layer and magnetic stripes. Such cards (thermochromic film FB 651-M) can be purchased from Ricoh Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. The film has an erasable and re-writable thermosensitive layer with metallic contrasting background on one side and a magnetic layer on the other, shown schematically in Figure 1, and consists of the following layers:-

from the base upwards: protective layer – magnetic layer – PET (polyethylene terephthalate) substrate – Al evaporated layer – thermochromic layer – protective layer.

The item according to the invention can be made up from the simultaneous utilisation of the two above described optical tools.

Onto an erasable and re-writable panel such as described above, an optical LPP/LCP device was added by the techniques described in the first list above of patents and further explained here:

1. Spin-coating (also other coating techniques can be applied) of suitable orientable linearly photopolymerisable (LPP) layer such as cinnamic acid derivatives or ferulic acid derivatives illustrated in patent publications EP-A-611786, WO 96/10049 and EP-A-763552 onto the protective layer of above described erasable and re-writable panel. For description in more detail, see below.
- 15 2. This LPP layer with a thickness of about 50nm is exposed through a photo mask to polarised light of different directions, namely 0° and 45° (0° means parallel to one edge of the substrate; other angles are also possible): this enable the storing of images and/or other information into the LPP layer.
- 20 3. Thereafter, this LPP layer is coated with a cross-linkable liquid crystal monomer or pre-polymer mixture (LCP) which shows birefringence, such as LCP mixture  $M_{LCP}$  described in more detail later.  $M_{LCP}$  has an optical anisotropy  $\Delta n$  of 0.13 leading to a film thickness of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  for  $\lambda/4$  retarder plates. The LCP material adopts the alignment (if any) of the immediately underlaying region of the LPP layer. The whole is then exposed to unpolarised (isotropic) light of a suitable wavelength to crosslink the LCP material.

The configuration of this optical component is shown schematically in Figure 2.

It is also possible to use other types of hidden optical LPP/LCP devices, such as cholesteric LPP/LCP devices (of which an example is described later), “picture in picture” configured LPP/LCP devices such as described in International Application PCT/IB99/01810. Furthermore, the hidden optical device can be also positioned

between the evaporated aluminium layer and the thermochromic layer as shown in Figure 3 or between the thermochromic layer and the protective layer of the erasable and re-writable panel as shown in Figure 4.

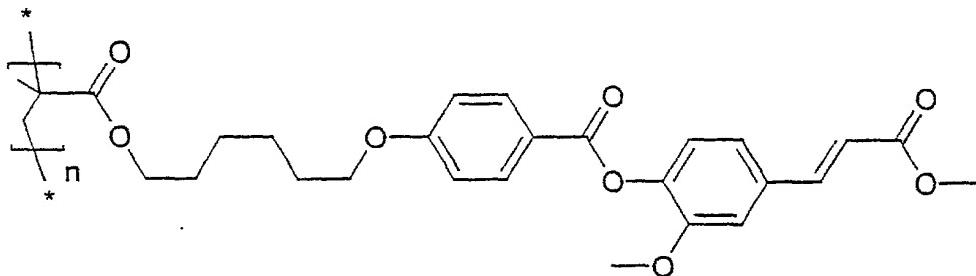
This completes the manufacture of these examples of the item according to the invention. When viewed normally (e.g. in particular without polariser) only the information stored into the thermochromic layer can be observed. The overlying normally hidden LPP/LCP image can be viewed by using a polariser.

The production of a linearly photopolymerised LPP and LCP layer which can be used according to the invention will be described, in more detail below, still by way of example.

#### Production of an LPP layer

Suitable LPP (PPN) materials are described for instance in patent publications EP-A-611786, WO 96/10049 and EP-A-763552, and include cinnamic acid derivatives and ferulic acid derivatives. For the foregoing Examples, the following LPP material was chosen:

#### Polymer:

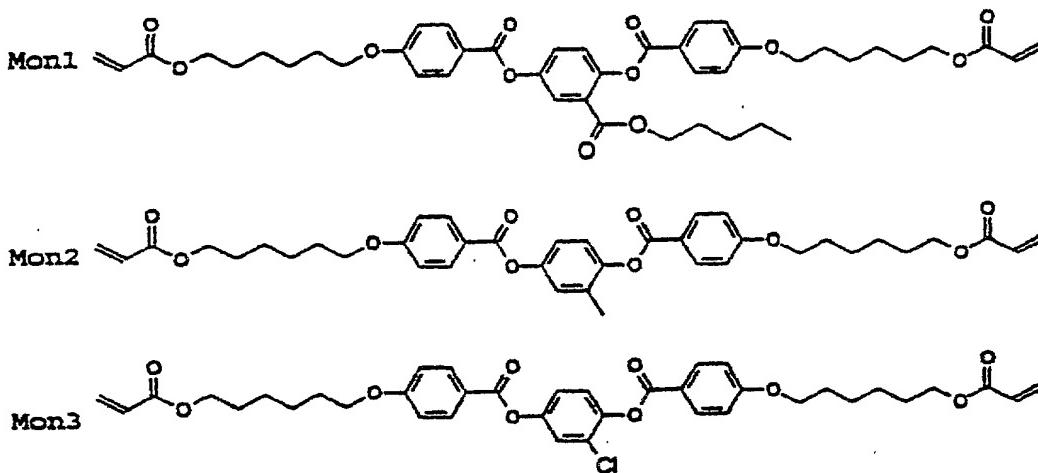


A glass plate was spin-coated with a 2 percent strength solution of the LPP material in MPK (methyl propyl ketone) for one minute at 2000 rpm. The layer was then dried for 5 to 10 minutes at 130 °C on a hotplate. The layer was then exposed to linearly polarised light from a mercury high-pressure lamp for 10 to 550 seconds (depending on the strength of the lamp and on the number of LPP/LCP layers of the

optical component) at room temperature. The layer was then used as an orientation layer for liquid crystals.

Mixture  $M_{LCP}$  of cross-linkable liquid crystal monomers for the LCP layer.

In the examples, the following diacrylate components were used as cross-linkable liquid crystal monomers:



Using these components, a supercoolable nematic mixture  $M_{LCP}$  with particularly low melting point ( $T_m \sim 35^\circ\text{C}$ ) was developed, making it possible to prepare the LCP layer at room temperature.

The diacrylate monomers were present with the following composition in the mixture:

Mon1 80%

Mon2 15%

Mon3 5%

In addition a further 2% of the Ciba-Geigy photoinitiator "Irgacure" (trade mark) was added to the mixture.

The mixture  $M_{LCP}$  was then dissolved in anisol. By varying means of the  $M_{LCP}$  concentration in the anisol, it was possible to adjust the LCP layer thickness over a

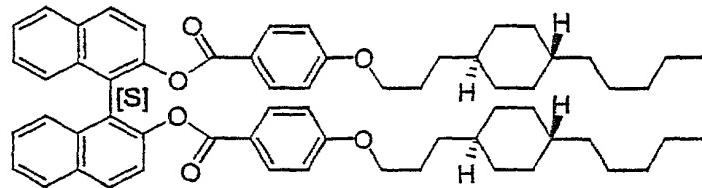
wide range. Especially for the examples of optical components described in this patent, the desired retardations  $\Delta n$  of 0.13 to 0.14  $\mu\text{m}$  could be achieved.

For photoinitiated cross-linking of the liquid crystal monomers, the layers were exposed to isotropic light from a xenon lamp for about 1 to 30 minutes  
5 (depending on the strength of the lamp) in an inert atmosphere.

#### Cholesteric LCP layer

For making a cholesteric LCP layer, a procedure similar to that of the nematic LCP layer was used. However, the mixture  $M_{\text{LCP}}$  was additionally doped with cholesteric material inducing a pitch. A suitable chiral dopant was e.g. ST31L, which  
10 shows a left-handed helical sense.

#### ST31L:



The concentration of the chiral dopant was for ST31L about 4% to 9%, more  
15 preferably 5 to 6%. This induces the desired reflective wavelength band in the visible range, but by changing the concentration also reflective wavelength bands in the UV or IR range can be realised. The substrate was coated with that cholesteric material by spin coating. The spin parameter are similar to those applied above. Of course also other printing or coating techniques can be applied, e.g. slot-coating, kbar-coating, etc.

20 The thickness of the cholesteric layer is 1 to 10 microns, depending on the wavelength range, more preferable from about 2 to 8 microns. Anisole is used as solvent. After the drying process on a hot plate (see above) the cholesteric LCP material containing a photo-initiator is cross-linked with isotropic UV light from a

xenon lamp for about 1 to 30 minutes (depending on the strength of the lamp) in an inert atmosphere.

The optical effects described above, as well as the corresponding layer structures and material compositions, represent only some of many possibilities according to the invention, and may in particular be combined in a wide variety of ways in order to develop authenticating elements.

Thus, it is of course possible for any other kind of birefringent layer than the LCP layer described to be used to produce an optical effect that can be employed in optical components, for example for authentication elements.

It is furthermore possible for the examples described above, to use not an LPP orientation layer but a different orientation layer which, according to the desired optical property and resolution, has the same or similar properties to an LPP layer. It is also conceivable to produce the orientation required for a retarder layer using a correspondingly structured substrate. A structured substrate of this type can, for example, be produced by embossing, etching and scratching.

A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described, still by way of example. This embodiment uses a combination of (a) an item carrying rewritable information and (b) an LPP/LCP device *comprising a cholesteric layer*. This embodiment allows division of a visual object, such as a character or a picture, into two (patterned, non-discriminable) parts, of which one is contained in the LPP/LCP device and the other can be written into the item carrying rewritable information. In this way, the visual object can only be discerned (observed through a polarizer) when the item carrying rewritable information has the pattern written in it that corresponds to the pattern contained in the LPP/LCP device.

Suitable rewritable materials for this embodiment are for instance the products BC650, 430AD (transparent PET) and BC650M, 430AC (white PET) from Ricoh Company Ltd.

BC650, 430AD is a clear and transparent film, which can be made opaque (black) when a particular temperature cycle is applied to the film (writing cycle).

Black images can be achieved by heating the film from ambient temperature to over 170°C ~ 190°C and cooling down to room temperature, the film areas are coloured by chemical reaction between a leuco dye and a developer in the recording layer (black state). By another temperature cycle the opaque (black) areas can be made again transparent (erasing cycle); an image or area of said film is erased by heating the film from room temperature to 120°C ~ 160°C and cooling down to room temperature, whereby the linkage between leuco dye and developer is broken and the film hence becomes discoloured (transparent).

BC650M, 430AC is a transparent film that is positioned on top of a white film. As with the BC650, 430AD film, the transparent film can be made opaque (black) when a particular temperature cycle is applied to the film (writing cycle) resulting in black images on a white background. By another temperature cycle the opaque (black) areas can be made again transparent (erasing cycle) resulting in a white appearance because of the white background.

For both films, the resolution can be quite high and depends on the printer head resolution, e.g. resolutions above 600dpi are achievable.

An LPP/LCP device, which advantageously can make use of the change in the absorption (from white to black) of such items carrying rewritable information, comprises a structured LCP layer on top of a cholesteric filter (e.g. a cholesteric LCP layer).

Figure 6 shows how the corresponding LPP/LCP device is arranged on top of the rewritable item, and an example of the optical mode of operation of this arrangement is schematically given in the subfigures, 6A, 6B and 6C. A particular new feature of such an arrangement is the possibility to visualise or recognise information stored in the cholesteric LPP/LCP device (schematically depicted in Fig. 6A) only when the correct information (pattern) is written into the leuco dye film (Fig. 6C).

The right graph in Fig. 6A shows schematically the phase pattern of the structured cholesteric LPP/LCP device. If all the segments or patterns of the back-stated leuco dye film are black then a pattern results like that one shown in Fig. 6B

when observed through a polarizer. By rotating the polarizer the pattern changes from positive to negative (6B left side and 6B right side, respectively). By doing so, only an optical effect is perceivable but no image or information can be recognised.

However, when the correct pattern (left graph of Fig. 6A) is written in the  
5 erasable and rewritable leuco dye film then an image or information is revealed in the combined devices; this is shown in Fig. 6C: in this example the characters 'OK'  
appear.

The embodiment comprising a cholesteric filter can be made as follows:

In a first step, a cholesteric LCP material is spin-coated (other coating or  
10 printing techniques are also applicable) onto a rewritable leuco dye film to form a layer, and subsequently exposed to UV light of suitable wavelength to be cross-linked.. The cholesteric LCP layer consists of a nematic liquid crystal layer which exhibits a helical twist configuration. The distance for a full 360 degrees turn determines the pitch p. Cholesteric filters exhibit selective reflection within a well-defined adjustable wavelength band and at the same time circularly polarise the light  
15 within the band. Within the selective reflection band, the circularly polarised component of incident light, which exhibits the same twisting sense (left-handed or right-handed) as the cholesteric helix is – in case that the thickness of the cholesteric layer is sufficiently thick, as a rule about 10 times the pitch p – totally reflected,  
20 whereas the opposite circularly polarisation is transmitted without attenuation. Outside of the selective reflection band the filter is fully transmissive and non-polarising. The cholesteric LCP layer of this preferred embodiment has a reflective wavelength band in the visible range, though for special applications the reflective wavelength band could also be in the IR or UV range. In case of the visible range,  
25 preferably the band is between 400 nm and 800 nm, more preferably between 450 nm and 650 nm. The cholesteric LCP material consists of a LCP mixture doped with dopant material which induces the necessary pitch for forming the desired reflective wavelength range.

Onto the cholesteric layer, an LPP layer, and then on the LPP layer an LCP  
30 layer, can be applied as already described herein.

*Summary of features:*

- Superposition of a normally hidden image (e.g. LPP/LCP security element of Rolic Ltd., Switzerland) and an erasable and re-writable panel (e.g. thermochromic cards from Ricoh Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) allowing simultaneously visualisation of both images (= "Optical Component"):
  - erasable and re-writable information or image is permanent visible
  - normally hidden image and/or information can be e.g. visualised with a polariser.
- The information or images in the erasable and re-writable panel of an item according to the invention can in principle be changed indefinitely, frequently without degrading the normally hidden image.
- The "Optical Component" according to the invention which is described above allows to make said cards much more secure.

15

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ATT 34 AMEND

12

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Claims

- 5 1. An item carrying  
- a re-writable visible information recording layer,  
further comprising  
- a layer or sequence of layers arranged overlapping with  
at least a portion of the re-writable visible information re-  
cording layer and creating a normally hidden image,  
wherein the hidden image can be revealed by means which do not  
tend to re-write the visible information.
- 10 2. An item according to Claim 1, wherein the said means are  
light and a polariser.
- 15 3. An item according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the normally  
hidden image is carried in at least one optically anisotropic  
layer having regions with different preferred directions.
- 20 4. An item according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein  
the normally hidden image is carried in a liquid crystalline me-  
dium.
- 25 5. An item according to Claim 3, wherein the optically ani-  
sotropic layer is formed with cross-linked liquid crystalline  
monomers or pre-polymers.
- 30 6. An item according to Claim 4 or 5, which comprises an  
orientation layer for liquid crystal molecules.
7. An item according to Claim 6, wherein the orientation  
layer is formed of a linearly photopolymerised polymer network.

8. An item according to any preceding Claim, wherein the re-writable visible information is carried in a thermosensitive recording material.

5

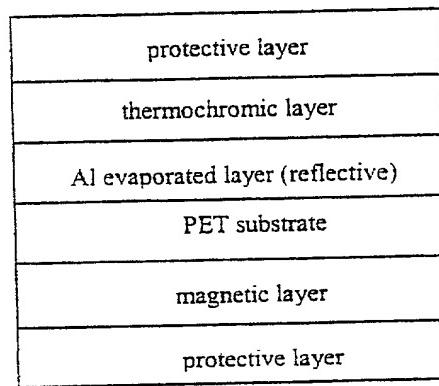
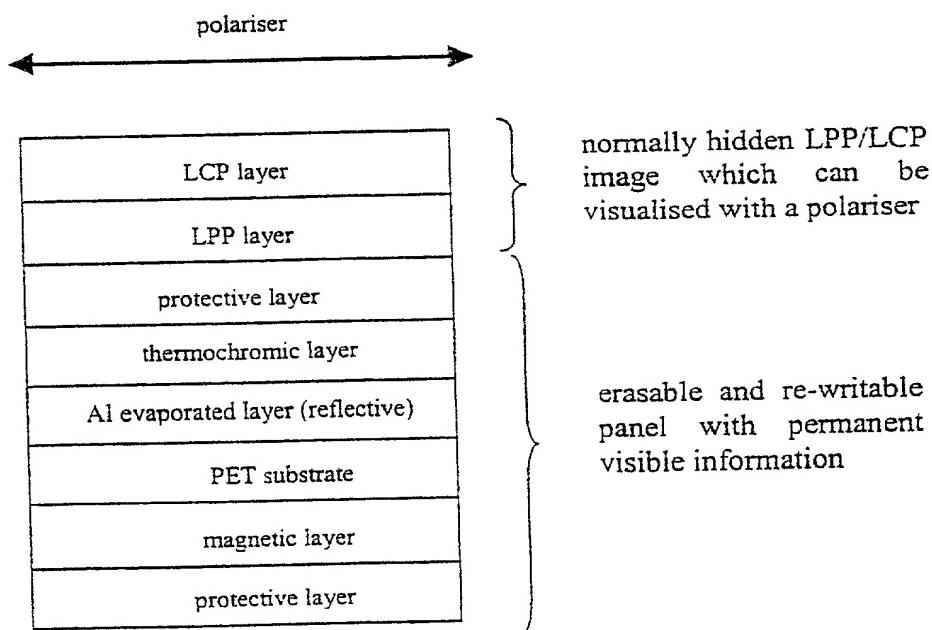
9. An item according to Claim 8, wherein the thermosensitive recording material comprises a leuco dye and developer.

10. An item according to any preceding Claim, wherein the visible information co-operates with the normally hidden image to reveal other information.

11. An item according to any preceding Claim, which comprises a cholesteric filter.

15

12. An item according to any one of Claims 3 to 10, wherein a cholesteric filter is arranged between the optically anisotropic layer and the re-writable visible information.

**FIGURE 1****FIGURE 2**

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FIGURE 3

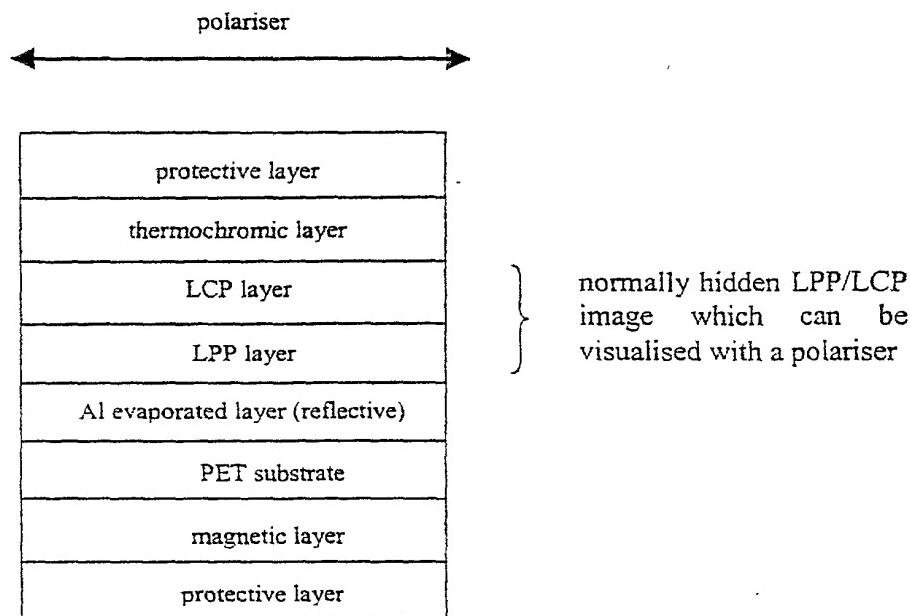


FIGURE 4

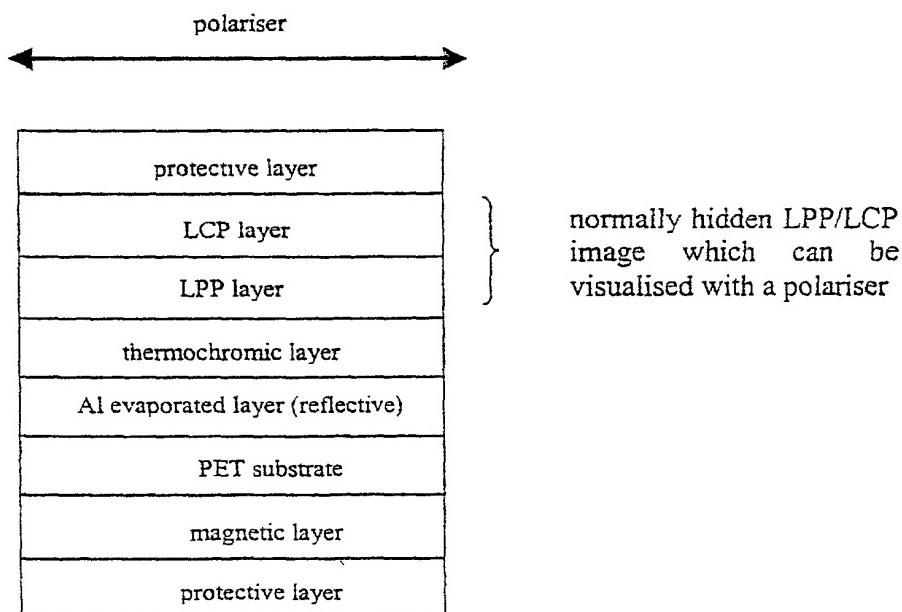


FIGURE 5

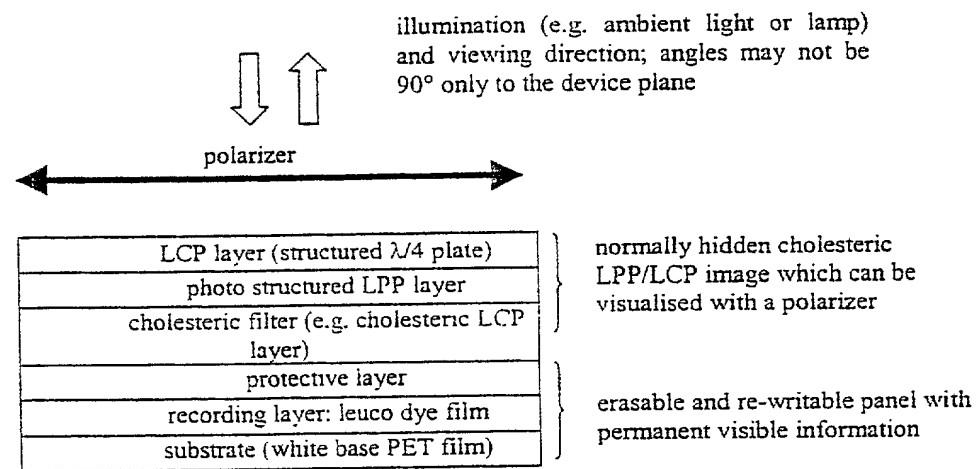
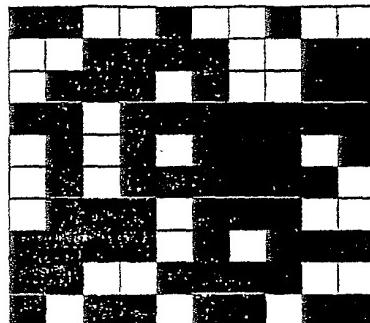
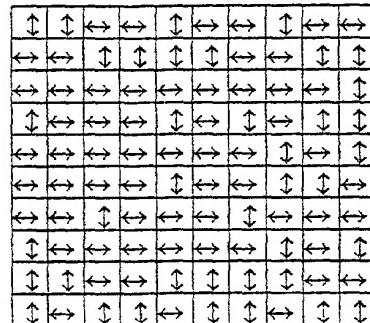


Fig. 6A

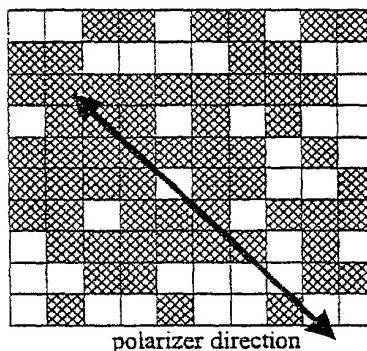
Leuco dye film (white base PET):  
printed pattern (no information can be  
recognised)



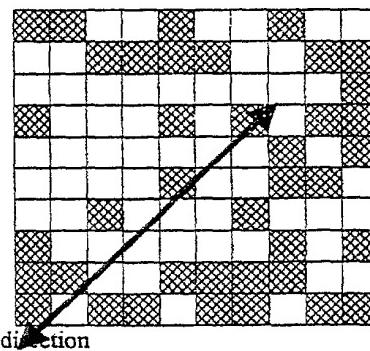
Cholesteric LPP/LCP Device  
(e.g.: CF filter: left handed)  
arrows depict the direction of the optical axis  
of the structured  $\lambda/4$  LCP retarder

Fig. 6B

Optical appearance of above patterned cholesteric LPP/LCP device when the leuco dye film background is completely black, that means all  $10 \times 10$  segments of the leuco dye layer are black [when the leuco dye film is erased (white state) then essentially no information can be seen].



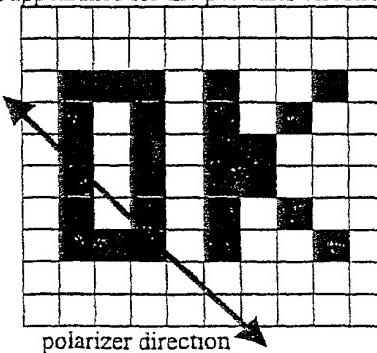
polarizer direction



polarizer direction

Fig. 6C

Combination of the Leuco dye (white base) and Cholesteric LPP/LCP device enables the recognition resp. the verification of the correct information of the cholesteric LPP/LCP security device (here the letters OK are shown): optical appearance for the polarizer direction  $-45^\circ$ : positive image



## DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

### **Item carrying rewritable visible information**

the specification of which:

is attached hereto; or

was filed as United States Application Serial No. \*\*serial number\*\*  
on \*\*filing date\*\*, and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable); or

was filed as PCT International Application Number PCT/IB00/00329  
on March 22, 2000, and was amended on April 14, 2001.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or § 365(a) of any PCT international application(s), designating at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or any PCT international application(s) having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119
Great Britain	99 06 817.3	March 24, 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

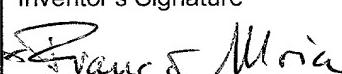
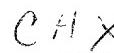
Application Number	Date of Filing

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s) or § 365(c) of any PCT international application(s) designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Number	Date of Filing	Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorney and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. **FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.**, Reg. No. 22,540; Douglas B. Henderson, Reg. No. 20,291; Ford F. Farabow, Jr., Reg. No. 20,630; Arthur S. Garrett, Reg. No. 20,338; Donald R. Dunner, Reg. No. 19,073; Brian G. Brunsbold, Reg. No. 22,593; Tipton D. Jennings IV, Reg. No. 20,645; Jerry D. Voight, Reg. No. 23,020; Laurence R. Hefter, Reg. No. 20,827; Kenneth E. Payne, Reg. No. 23,098; Herbert H. Mintz, Reg. No. 26,691; C. Larry O'Rourke, Reg. No. 26,014; Albert J. Santorelli, Reg. No. 22,610; Michael C. Elmer, Reg. No. 25,857; Richard H. Smith, Reg. No. 20,609; Stephen L. Peterson, Reg. No. 26,325; John M. Romary, Reg. No. 26,331; Bruce C. Zotter, Reg. No. 27,680; Dennis P. O'Reilley, Reg. No. 27,932; Allen M. Sokal, Reg. No. 26,695; Robert D. Bajefsky, Reg. No. 25,387; Richard L. Stroup, Reg. No. 28,478; David W. Hill, Reg. No. 28,220; Thomas L. Irving, Reg. No. 28,619; Charles E. Lipsey, Reg. No. 28,165; Thomas W. Winland, Reg. No. 27,605; Basil J. Lewis, Reg. No. 28,818; Martin I. Fuchs, Reg. No. 28,508; E. Robert Yoches, Reg. No. 30,120; Barry W. Graham, Reg. No. 29,924; Susan Haberman Griffen, Reg. No. 30,907; Richard B. Racine, Reg. No. 30,415; Thomas H. Jenkins, Reg. No. 30,857; Robert E. Converse, Jr., Reg. No. 27,432; Clair X. Mullen, Jr., Reg. No. 20,348; Christopher P. Foley, Reg. No. 31,354; John C. Paul, Reg. No. 30,413; David M. Kelly, Reg. No. 30,953; Kenneth J. Meyers, Reg. No. 25,146; Carol P. Einaudi, Reg. No. 32,220; Walter Y. Boyd, Jr., Reg. No. 31,738; Steven M. Anzalone, Reg. No. 32,095; Jean B. Fordis, Reg. No. 32,984; Barbara C. McCurdy, Reg. No. 32,120; James K. Hammond, Reg. No. 31,964; Richard V. Burgujian, Reg. No. 31,744; J. Michael Jakes, Reg. No. 32,824; Dirk D. Thomas, Reg. No. 32,600; Thomas W. Banks, Reg. No. 32,719; Christopher P. Isaac, Reg. No. 32,616; Bryan C. Diner, Reg. No. 32,409; M. Paul Barker, Reg. No. 32,013; Andrew Chanho Sonu, Reg. No. 33,457; David S. Forman, Reg. No. 33,694; Vincenzo P. Kuvaičk, Reg. No. 32,867; James W. Edmondson, Reg. No. 33,871; Michael R. McGurk, Reg. No. 32,045; Joann M. Neth, Reg. No. 36,363; Gerson S. Panitch, Reg. No. 33,751; Cheri M. Taylor, Reg. No. 33,216; Charles E. Van Horn, Reg. No. 40,266; and Linda A. Wadler, Reg. No. 33,218; Jeffrey A. Berkowitz, Reg. No. 36,743; Michael R. Kelly, Reg. No. 33,921; James B. Monroe, Reg. No. 33,971; Doris Johnson Hines, Reg. No. 34,629; Allen R. Jensen, Reg. No. 28,224; Lori Ann Johnson, Reg. No. 34,498; and David A. Manspeizer, Reg. No. 37,540 and Steven J. Scott, Reg. No. 43,911. Please address all correspondence to **FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.**, 1300 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, Telephone No. (202) 408-4000.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Full Name of Inventor <u>Franco MOIA</u>	Inventor's Signature 	Date <u>8.8.01</u>
Residence Frenkendorf, Switzerland		Country of Citizenship Italy
Post Office Address Eggstrasse 24A, CH-4402 Frenkendorf, Switzerland		